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No. 1

MOSS AND LICHEN COLLECTING IN THE CATSKILLS.

GEORGE B. KAISER.

Most interesting from a cryptogamic view-point is that section of the Catskill Mountains which surrounds Haines Falls, New York, where a month has been spent in each of the summers of 1908, 1909 and 1910.

On rocks in the Kaaterskill Clove *Ulota Americana* may be found in excellent fruiting condition in July with *Hedwigia albicans*, *Dicranum fulvum*, *Grimmia apocarpa*, *Hypnum reptile*, the lichen *Parmelia*—several species—and many crustose forms of the *Lecideaceae*. On tree trunks *Ulota crispa* is to be seen everywhere with less frequently the species *Ludwigii*. *Drummondia clavellata* is also common on this substratum with *Orthotrichum speciosum*, *O. sordium* and *O. strangulatum*, *Leucodon julaceus* and *L. sciuroides* and the lichen *Ramalina calicaris fastigiata*.

In Mary's Glen—a Mecca for the bryologist—one walks over a rich carpet of mossy greenery. *Bazzania trilobata* appears in deep dark cushions with interspersed masses of *Dicranum scoparium* and *Leucobryum glaucum*. On every log *Ptilidium pulcherrimum* grows luxuriantly with graceful *Thuidiums* and *Hypnums*—that incomparable species *H. crista castrensis* now and then occurring though not at its best, as it may be seen on Hunter Mountain. Here *Neckera pennata* abundantly fruiting grows out from the tree trunks in graceful curves and after a rain the lichen *Sticta pulmonaria* with its emerald stag-horn branching, is most conspicuous. In boggy places *Dicranum undulatum* forms broad silken patches with *Hypnum Schreberi*, and the less frequent *Dicranum Drummondii*, while the rocky bed of a stream is beautified with *Brachythecium rivulare*, *Mnium punctatum elatum*, *Fontinalis* and *Scapania*.

Near Sleepy Hollow, where Rip Van Winkle is said to have taken his long nap, you may find wet ledges where *Bryum bimum* is mature in July, and in the deep surrounding woods grow those showy mosses *Hylocomium proliferum*, *H. triquetrum* and rarely *H. brevisostre*. The exposed rocks are rich in lichens belonging to such genera as *Gyrophora*, *Umbilicaria* and *Collema*, and *Racomitrium microcarpum* with *Andreaea Rothii* may also be found.

On High Peak, *Fontinalis gigantea*, *Frullania Asagrayana* and *Dicranum fuscescens* are not infrequent, and lichens—several species of *Cladonia*, *Usnea barbata* and *Bryopogon jubata* abound. In all this section the *Peltigeras* are common over mosses, rocks and soil, beginning to fruit in July. The bright green thallus of *P. aphthosa* is particularly beautiful. *Sticta amplissima* and *Leptogium tremelloides* occur more rarely. The moss *Oncophorus Wahlenbergii* was found fruiting in the

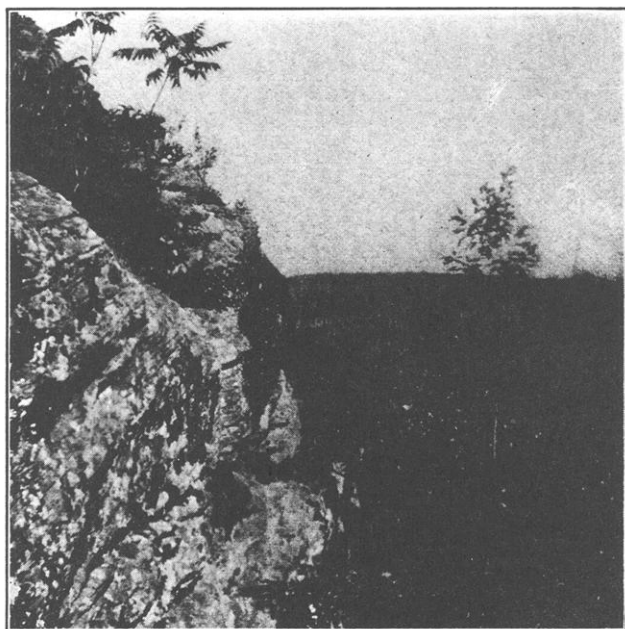


PLATE. I. Lichen covered rocks in Kaaterskill Clove, Catskill Mountains.

Plaaterkill Clove. In fact in all directions this region is rich in mosses, hepatics and lichens, and the enthusiastic botanist may for weeks revel in a succession of profitable trips afield. Germantown, Pa.

ADDITIONS TO THE LICHEN-FLORA OF SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA. No. 5.

H. E. HASSE.

Caloplaca erythrella (Ach.) var. **rubescens** (Ach.) comb. nov. *Lecanora erythrella* Ach. var. *rubescens* Ach. in Ach. Li. Un. 402, 1810. *Lecanora aurantiaca* Lightf. var. *rubescens* Schaer. in Leight, Li. Fl. Gr. Bri. 3d ed. 207, 1879.

Subsp. *Lecanora erythrella* Nyl. f. *rubescens* Nyl. in Crombie Br. Li. 347. 1894.

Thallus light clay colored, effuse, almost disappearing, with KHO crimson. Forming small patches almost covered by the crowded apothecia, these are sessile, small, 0.25 to 0.5 mm. in diameter, congregated into 3 to 4 mm. wide groups; disk is orange, mostly flat with a whitish, thin, thalline margin, with KHO purple. Epithecium subcontinuous, yellow; thecium colorless, 56 μ to 60 μ high; paraphyses loosely coherent; hypothecium colorless; asci inflated clavate; spores in 8-s, ellipsoid and oblong-ellipsoid, polari-bilocular, an isthmus absent or in some spores faintly discernable, 16 μ to 23 μ long, 8 μ to 9.5 μ thick. Hym. Gel. with Iod. blue, with KHO crimson.

On argillaceous rocks near the Soldiers Home, collected in 1900.

LECANORA THAMNOPLACA Tuck in Tuck. Syn. I. 183. 1882.

Thallus thick, pale buff squamules, imbricated, entire or lobulated at the circumference toward the center more erect, flattening at the top and somewhat subfruticulose; both the upper and lower surface corticated; apothecia numerous, innate, from 0.5 to 2 mm. wide, disk flat to lightly convex, dark brown, smooth to papillate; epithecium continuous, red-brown; thecium colorless, 80 μ to 88 μ high; paraphyses coherent, stout, septate; hypothecium colorless; asci inflated clavate, 8-spored; spores ovoid 8 μ to 11 μ long, 7 μ to 8 μ thick. Hym. Gel. with Iod. indigo blue, soon changing to sordid grayish-brown; spermogones not seen.

On granitic and igneous rocks near Little Lake, Inyo County at 1350 meters elevation. Collected in April, 1910.

Placynthium nigrum (Huds.) S. Gray subsp. **P. psotinum** (Cromb.) comb. nov.

Pannaria psotina (Ach.) in Leight. Li. Fl. Gr. Bri., 3d ed. 156. 1879.

Pannaria nigra Nyl. Subsp. *psotina* Cromb in Cromb. Br. Li. 343 1894.

Thallus coralloid crustaceous, similar in color and form to the type, though less robust and the apothecia also smaller 0.4 to 0.5 mm. in width. The spores are ovoid, 13 μ to 15 μ long, 7 μ to 8 μ thick, three and four-locular, the loculi often slightly irregular in size and form.

On calcareous rock, North Fork of the Matilija Cañon, Ventura County. Collected in April, 1903.